SEPTEMBER 20, 1775. THE NUMBER 68.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

FROM the MORNING POST.

Mr. EDITOR,

I Am juſt arrived from a part of the kingdom where politics generally form but a ſmall part of converſation; I am ſo ſtruck with the accounts given of American matters, that I am induced to make a few obſervations on that ſubject, with the publication of which I beg I may be indulged.

That the Americans have the better ſide of the queſtion, from which our preſent unhappy diſputes originated; that without a proper repreſentation, taxes cannot be impoſed on them, muſt be admitted by every unprejudiced perſon, who in the leaſt underſtands the nature of the Britiſh conſtitution. However opinions may now ſtand, we find this aſſerted by the whole nation, and acknowledged by the miniſtry themſelves, in the repeal of the infamous ſtamp act; indeed every argument to the contrary, is ſo palpably grounded on arbitrary government, that the reſentment and indignation of every true Briton is excited when he hears them, and ſees them practiſed in the attempt on America. For why may not Ireland, which I cannot conceive has any better right to tax itſelf than America, be dealt by in the ſame manner? Why may not they be diſpoſſeſſed of that privilege which the Americans are deſtined, ſince the rights of both ſtand on the ſame baſis? And as a conſequence of ſuch dangerous privileges why may not our navy be deſtroyed? In theſe circumſtances it need not be wondered if the greateſt part of the nation are ardent in wiſhing ſucceſs to the Americans, and in deprecating the troops employed by their Sovereign. Theſe are endeavouring to eſtabliſh arbitrary government; thoſe are fighting in the cauſe of liberty, conſiderations which at once determine and inflame the minds of the people; American matters are accordingly almoſt the only ſubject of every converſation; nothing but fury breaths from every mouth; in ſhort, the minds of men are ſo much diſquieted, that a perſeverance in preſent meaſures, it is to be feared, may involve this Iſland in civil commotions,

That the Americans muſt ſucceed, is the opinion of every one who compares the ſtate of things, and who is acquainted with the nature of the country and the genius of the people. The regulars, it is thought, cannot, in their engagements, act with that courage which might be expected even from mercenaries; no glory, that great incentive to bravery, will ariſe from their ſucceſs in butchering, perhaps their children, brothers, friends, and countrymen, in a cauſe which they themſelves eſteem good. This reflection, which muſt occur to every perſon of humanity, will, no doubt conſiderably allay that courage which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed Britiſh troops, while fighting for the glory and intereſt of themſelves and their country; objects which here have not the leaſt place.

The Americans, on the contrary, are ſenſible that the eyes of all Europe are directed towards them; that they are univerſally conſidered as an injured people, fighting for liberty againſt tyranny; that every inſtance of ſucceſs will be univerſally applauded, every inſtance of bravery admired, every misfortune bewailed and lamented. An ample field for glory is here laid open, and every Provincial has the pleaſing ſatisfaction to think, that if he falls, he dies fighting for the liberty of his country; he even prides himſelf on this idea, and has in conſtant remembrance "dulce et decorum eſt pro patria mori."

Beſides the advantages ariſing from theſe conſiderations, the Coloniſts fight for their lives; (for a bad iſſue of their cauſe, will, according to cuſtom, render them rebels and traitors) they fight for their liberty, with the ſweets of which they are fully acquainted; for their property, their wives, their children, and in ſhort for their all.

Animated by a ſpirit, jealous to an extreme of every attempt on their liberty; ſupplied with every kind of military ſtores which they can well employ, the Americans poſſeſs inſuperable advantages over the regulars; and I ſhould be never ſurpriſed, were a band of the former, though inferior in number, to be ſucceſsfull, even in open field, over a body of the latter; But what a contraſt in point of number! And we muſt ſuppoſe that the Americans will likewiſe take hold of the advantages afforded them by the ſituation of their country, giving riſe to a mode of fighting peculiar to themſelves, and dangerous, by their knowledge of that country.

In ſhort, it may be expected that the coloniſts, merely by their own efforts, will reverſe that iſſue of the war which the miniſtry wiſh for, and which true Engliſhmen abhor. The ſucceſs of the Hollanders, a people, at that time, inferior to the Americans in number, diſcipline, natural courage, and love of freedom, over the arms of Philip II. of Spain, a prince poſſeſſed of immenſe treaſures and aided by troops gallant, veteran, and numerous, can preſent us with no adequate compariſon of the advantages which the Americans poſſeſs over the mother country.

But is it conſiſtent with modern politics to ſuppoſe, that the other powers of Europe will only be ſpectators of our conteſt, and quietly allow us to fight it out? Certainly no; and are not the preſent warlike preparations of Spain, a convincing proof of a contrary intention? The advantages muſt accrue to the enemies of this ſtate from fomenting diſcord and from rendering America independent of us, are too obvious to be overlooked: A new, extenſive and lucrative field of commerce, hitherto occupied by Great-Britain alone, will be opened to them; that power will loſe great part of the influence which ſhe now has in the ballance of Europe; its trade and manufactures muſt decay; and, by conſequence, the other powers muſt be proportionably aggrandized; there is therefore every reaſon to believe that there will be an interference in our diſpute; there likewiſe is the melancholy proſpect of all Europe being involved in the flames of war; for if America is aſſiſted, Britain muſt need aid; and every power, either ſtudying to preſerve the balance, or wiſhfull to promote its intereſts, will be put in motion.

Every lover of his country muſt be troubled at this approaching dreadful ſcene. In the fate of America itſelf, without the proſpect of a general war, he ſees conſequences the moſt fatal to his country. If the colonies are ſubdued, he will find eſtabliſhed, a precedent which may prove dangerous to the liberties of the whole Britiſh empire; the Americans, he foreſees, will languiſh and drop the commercial ſpirit hitherto ſo beneficial to the mother-country, and an eternal animoſity muſt ſubſiſt, which, on every opportunity will burſt forth. If on the other hand, they conquer, that current of riches which flowed from this ſource will, no doubt, be diverted from us and diffuſed over the other parts of Europe. The only idea on which he can with pleaſure dwell, is that of an accommodation with the colonies. By this meaſure only can our preſent flouriſhing trade be preſerved; by this only can a general war in Europe be avoided; by this only the total ruin of this country prevented.

A NORTH-BRITON.

From the MORNING POST.

Mr. EDITOR,

Your inſerting the following obſervations I made on a certain Portrait lately publiſhed will oblige your conſtant reader.

IN a company the other day, where a new made portrait of a prime miniſter was introduced, I was forcibly ſtruck with the reſemblance which parts of the face bear to ſundry great men who have gone before him: I found the forehead had been the front of Nero; the eyes are thoſe of Caligula; the noſe and chin belonged to Dionyſius; the mouth and ſimper was Richard the Third's: The general ſhape of the head bears an exact reſemblance to G——the T—d; and if we may judge of the heart from the actions that proceed from it, the virtues of thoſe great men he ſo much reſembles are centered there. Methinks I hear him ſay, what Caligula ſaid of Rome, "Oh! R—b—y, I wiſh the Americans had but one neck, that I might deſtroy them altogether."

A PHYSIOGNOMIST.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 27.

AS the death of the late unfortunate Queen of Denmark has effectually ſilenced the political writers of malice, a gentleman, who not long ſince viſited Copenhagen, and had the entree of ſeveral reſpectable houſes during his reſidence in that capital, gives the publick the following ſhort account of the late revolution in Denmark, as it explains from the beſt authority, the cauſe of the late Struenſee's death, and the unjuſt one of the late Queen's baniſhment. "Count Struenſee originally practiſed phyſic at Altona on the Elbe, and afterwards attended the preſent King of Denmark on his travels, in quality of Phyſician; by poſſeſſing the power of pleaſing to a very particular degree, he advanced by rapid ſtrides to the royal favour, and was equally the favourite of both King and Queen. He was inveſted with the order of St. Matilda, inſtituted in honour of the Queen, created a Count, and poſſeſſed unlimited miniſterial power. But unfortunately for Struenſee, he was ſeized with a ſpirit of rapid reformation, which, however laudable in morals, has ever been found fatally wrong in politics. Hence he thought he could not be ſerviceable to the ſtate by halves; he therefore undertook for his immediate object a thorough reformation. The civil judicature was veſted in thirty magiſtrates; this he reduced to ſix, and abridged the reſt of their ſalaries; he next purged the Chancery, and other bodies of law; he then, at one ſtroke, broke all the horſe guards, and afterwards the regiment of Norwegian foot-guards, not without ſome ſedition; he laſtly diminiſhed the power of the nobles, and ſet the farmers and peaſants at perfect liberty. Such an abridgment of power and intereſt in ſo many reſpectable bodies of people, could not fail making him many enemies; it did ſo; all theſe ranks immediately conſpired his deſtruction; and as they could not charge him with any real crime againſt the ſtate, they availed themſelves of his intimacy with the Queen, which, on account of her natural [illegible] of temper, perhaps made ſuch a charge not altogether improbable. Theſe were his real crimes, and not that he was really criminal with the Queen, which only formed a pretext, and was one of thoſe baſe acts which perſons in all ages and countries, under the name of politicians, think themſelves warranted to invent, the better to cover and carry on intrigues of ſtate."

HAMBURGH, (a free City, or Republic in GERMANY) May 28. It ſhould ſeem as if the ſpirit of revolt was contagious all over Europe, as we learn from Frankfort, that there has been a great riſing among the peaſants in Bavaria, on account of the want of corn. Theſe poor creatures ſhewed the greateſt ſigns of deſpair, declaring that if they did not receive immediate aſſiſtance, they would deliver themſelves from the burthen of their lives before the eyes of the Elector. This Prince has promiſed them immediate relief.

Lon. May 29. The ſudden refuſal of bad halfpence in this city has occaſioned much laughable, as well as ſerious altercation, fiſh-women graſping their mackarel in one hand, while they ſcrutinized into their half pence with the other; people returned from Black-friars toll, rather than take change; public houſes ſwarming with ſwearing dram-drinkers, who were diſmiſſed without their bumpers; and a general confuſion among every claſs of people prevailed.

It is ſaid that orders are given for Admiral Duff's ſquadron to be reinforced with three twenty gun ſhips, and ſeveral ſmall ſloops, to prevent the Americans carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Thirty thouſand muſkets, bayonets and cartouch boxes, are contracted for in London, which are to be ſent to Liſbon immediately.

May 30. The following is the amount of the neat duties paid at his Majeſty's cuſtom-houſe at the port of Dublin, upon any imports and exports, from Jan. 3, 1774, to Jan. 3, 1775, both incluſive. Duty paid on goods imported, 352,309 l. Duty paid on goods exported, 7951 l. Total, 360,260 l.

June 1. Yeſterday the Prince of Holſtein was introduced to his Majeſty by the Ruſſian ambaſſador, as was a Ruſſian nobleman, both arrived in England on Monday from Ruſſia.

The Duke of Glouceſter's health is ſo well re-eſtabliſhed, that he will not go to the ſouth of France as he intended, notwithſtanding all neceſſary preparations were made for that purpoſe.

On Wedneſday orders were given for the tranſports now fitting out in the river to be ſent to Cork for the embarkation of three regiments of foot for North-America.

June 3. The building of a new royal lodge at Richmond, which has been for ſome time begun, is now entirely dropt, the alterations made at Kew being thought ſufficient to anſwer all the intended purpoſes.

Nothing could exceed the confuſion and riotous diſorder at Chatham on Monday laſt, at paying off two men of war returned from a four year's ſtation. The looſe women were ſo numerous on the occaſion, that foot paſſengers could ſcarcely paſs through the dock-yard; one ſailor who received upwards of ſixty pounds, gave it all to his trull, who obſtinately refuſed to reſtore it to a ſober comrade of his who demanded it, ſhe inſiſting on his being her huſband; another ſailor gave eighteen guineas to his meſmate to carry to London, who very humanely decamped with the caſh, and has not ſince been heard of.

Private letters from France ſpeak of ſome dangerous combinations that have been diſcovered in ſeveral of the provinces of that kingdom, and it is even inſinuated that a general inſurrection is apprehended.

Advices are ſaid to be received from Geneva, of a dangerous inſurrection in that city, with a deſign to cut off ſome of the principal burghers, and to new model the government. Five of the principals were ſeized and committed.

June 7. To avoid the great expence attending the trial of a peer or peereſs in Weſt-minſter hall, it is now believed that a certain great Lady will be tried at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, and that under her preſent title.

June 10. This day was eaten at the Jamaica houſe, Rotherhithe, a buttock of beef, which went from London to Charles-town, South-Carolina, in the Pallas, Capt. Turner, as a preſent to Mr. Thomas Corbet of that place, it not being ſuffered to be landed. Capt. Turner would have had it dreſſed on board his ſhip in the harbour, but could not find one perſon in the town to accept his invitation.

This day a cauſe was determined in the court of King's Bench, which is of great importance to the trading part of the nation. A tradeſman at Caermarthen gave order, by letter, to a watch maker at Coventry, for ſome watches, and directed him to ſend them by land carriage, which he accordingly did, but the tradeſman never receiving them, refuſed to pay for them. The watch maker arreſted him, and a law ſuit enſued; which was brought before Judge Eyre the laſt aſſizes at Coventry, who diſmiſſed it. The plaintiff therefore brought it into the court of King's Bench, when, after a ſhort hearing, Lord Mansfield declared in favour of the plaintiff, as follows, with coſts, and made the rule abſolute: That when the vendor of goods complies with the orders of the Vendee, in conveying them in the manner deſired, the moment they are delivered to the carrier, they become the property of the Vendee; and whether he receives them or not, he is equally anſwerable for the payment of them to the Vendor. But if he does not receive them, he has his remedy againſt the carrier. If, on the other hand, the Vendee orders goods to be ſent to any particular waggon, and the Vendor ſends them by another, and they miſcarry, then the Vendor muſt look to the carrier for the recovery or payment of them, and not to the Vendee.

A few days ago, a widow lady at Lambeth, who is upwards of 60 years of age, was married to her footman, a young fellow of 23. The above lady has ſeven daughters.

A very odd wedding was celebrated yeſterday at Mile-end; the bridegroom was 72 years old and the bride only 19. The former was attended to church by four young maidens, and the bride by the ſame number of young men; but when the company came to ſeparate, it was diſcovered the bride had eloped with one of the brideſmen, and about 700l. in caſh and jewels of her unfortunate ſpouſe.

Mr. Crompton moved a vote of thanks, which was carried alſo to the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, not only for that noble Lord's public declaration in favour of America, but alſo for his conduct in refuſing to draw his ſword againſt his fellow ſubjects in America.

As their Majeſties together with the whole Royal Family are removed to Kew for the ſummer, it may not perhaps be unpleaſing to our readers to be preſented with a ſketch of the mode of living obſerved by their Majeſties.

AT ſix in the morning they riſe and enjoy the two ſucceeding hours, which they call their own; at eight, the prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, the princeſs royal, and prince William and Henry, are brought from their ſeveral houſes to Kew-houſe, to breakfaſt with their illuſtrious relations. At nine, their younger children attend to liſp or ſmile their good morrows, and whilſt the five eldeſt are cloſely applying to their taſks, the little ones and their nurſes paſs the whole morning in Richmond gardens.

The King and Queen frequently amuſe themſelves with ſitting in the room while the children dine, and once a week, attended by the whole offspring in pairs, make the little delightful tour of Richmond gardens. In the afternoon, the Queen works, and the King reads to her; and whatever charms, ambition or folly may conceive await ſo exalted a ſituation, it is neither on the throne, nor in the drawing-room, in the ſplendor or the toys of ſovereignty, that they place their felicity; it is in ſocial and domeſtic gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, taſting and encouraging the elegancies of art, and in living to their own hearts. In the evening, all the children again pay their duty at Kew-houſe, before they retire to bed, and the ſame order is obſerved through each returning day. The ſovereign is the father of his family; not a grievance reaches his knowledge that remains unredreſt, a character of merit or ingenuity diſregarded; his private conduct therefore is as exemplary as it is amiable, and was he only as happy in his counſellors as his immediate predeceſſors, there would be little doubt of his equalling them in glory.

Though naturally a lover of peace, his perſonal courage cannot in the ſmalleſt degree be impeached; he exerciſes his troops himſelf, underſtands every martial manœuvre as well as any private centinel in his ſervice, and has the articles of war at his fingers ends. Topography is one of his favourite ſtudies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the ſoundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the ſtrong and weak ſides of moſt fortified towns. He can name every ſhip in his navy, and keeps liſts of the commanders. As all theſe are private and ſelf-ſelected acquiſitions, it may be juſtly preſumed, that if care had been taken of his education, he would have been no leſs ſkilful in the arts of government, than in theſe under branches of princely occupation.

The prince of Wales and the biſhop of Oſnaburg bid fair, however, for excelling the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they are their ſuperiors in rank; eight hours cloſe application to the languages and liberal ſciences is daily examined them, and their induſtry is unremitting, all the ſem are indeed fine children, and it does not yet appear that parental partiality is known at court.

Exerciſe, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals in the King's idea of health and ſprightlineſs: His Majeſty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimſically abſtemious, for at a table covered with dainties, ſhe culls the plaineſt and the ſimpleſt diſh, and ſeldom eats of more than two things at a meal. Her wardrobe is changed every three months; and while the nobility are eager to ſupply themſelves with foreign trifles, her care is, that nothing but what is Engliſh ſhall be provided for her wear. The tradeſmens bills are regularly paid once a quarter, for what comes under the children's department, and the whole is judiciouſly and happily conducted.

June 21. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is expected home ſome time in Auguſt next, and Lord Sandwich is expected to ſucceed him; in which caſe the Duke of Grafton will preſide at the Admiralty board.

The Weſt-India Iſlands already begin to feel the want of ſtaves, lumber, &c. from North-America.

The burial expences of the Queen of Denmark, private as it was, amount to 3000l. which is to be defrayed, by order, out of his Majeſty's own privy purſe.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 19.

"This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the ſignal for all the ſhips at Spithead, to prepare for ſailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under ſail. It is ſuppoſed they are bound for America."

June 22. A ſnow that arrived yeſterday in the river, brings advice, that the grand Spaniſh fleet had altered their courſe, and inſtead of ſtretching for the coaſt of Africa, ſeemed to ſtand over for the ſtreights Gibraltar with every ſail ſet.

The preſent ſituation of the Premier, is far more diſagreeable than his public conduct is reprehenſible: —execrated by the pſeudo-patriots in general, for endeavouring to ſupport with firmneſs the legiſlative authority of this country over her colonies; and vilified by the other half, for not enforcing thoſe laws, with an immediate and unrelenting ſeverity: between the ill-directed frenzy of both, no wonder if we found the ableſt ſtateſman fairly hunted down, and anxious to reſign the lead of adminiſtration, thus perplexed by ſuch oppoſite and jarring intereſts.

A letter from Madrid mentions an accidental diſcovery having lately been made, from which the greateſt commercial advantages are expected, as by recent letters from the Havannah, there is advice, that a ſhip from the South Seas, having put into a part of the continent South of Brazil, the watering people on ſhore found the land covered with ſaltpetre, ſpontaneouſly ſpread on the ſurface.—— Samples of it have been ſent over, which are found equal to the beſt imported from the Eaſt-Indies.

A gentleman walking along the borough, met a lamp-lighter, and being fearful of having his cloaths ſpoiled, reprimanded the boy for coming ſo near him, when the boy made a pert reply, which occaſioned the Gentleman to ſtrike him; this was returned by the burner in the boys hand, which ſet fire to the Gentleman's wig; he then endeavoured to make his eſcape with the ladder, but it catching an old cherry-woman round the neck, drew her and her ſtock into the kennel.

June 23. It is confidently reported at the Weſt end of the town, that a late Premier will join the minority before the next meeting of Parliament, and conſiderable betts are laid upon it.

YORK, June 20. Laſt week the crown glaſs-houſe owners, near Newcaſtle, diſcharged a great part of their workmen, owing to the unfortunate differences with, and non-importation to America. Numbers of the iron manufacturers at Shalwell, are alſo out of employment, owing to the ſame cauſe.

June 26. It is ſaid, that 13 frigates will be ordered to be fitted out in a few days, which are to cruize off the different ports of America, in order to ſtop their trade.

Saturday came on at Guildhall the election for Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing, when on the ſhow of hands, there appeared a great majority for the Aldermen Hayley and Newnham, but a poll being demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinſon, the ſame began at four, and cloſed at ſix, when the numbers ſtood as follow;

Alderman Hayley,	—	140
Newnham,	—	133
Rawlinſon,	—	38
Thomas,	—	34

June 27. On Friday ſailed from Plymouth, the Hunter ſloop of war, Capt. M'Kenzie, with diſpaches for General Gage at Boſton.

June 28. Monday night a Jew went to many public-houſes in the borough, offering to take counterfeit halfpence at the rate of fourteen-pence for a ſhilling. He collected great quantities and paid bad ſilver for them all.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, June 16.

"Saturday ſailed from Spithead with diſpatches to General Gage at Boſton, the Viper ſloop of war; and in the morning the commiſſioner went on board her, and paid her two months advance.

The Alderney ſloop is come out of dock, and is now fitting out for America."

June 29. A few days ſince, a baker, attended by two bailiffs, went to the houſe of ——— Eaſton, a watchmaker, in Wild-ſtreet, Spitalfields, who was indebted to him about 5l. and going up ſtairs, ſurpriſed the man and his wife in bed; the woman jumped up, and deſired them to behave with civility, told the baker he ſhould have his money, ſhe then unlocked a bureau, but inſtead of money ſhe took out a brace of piſtols, one of which ſhe put into her huſband's hand; on which the baker and officers finding them deſperate, retired with great precipitation; the watchmaker ſoon made off, and his wife carried the goods away; neither of them have ſince been heard of.

July 1. Yeſterday his Majeſty was ſeated upon the throne in order to receive the City Addreſs, &c. being the time appointed on Wedneſday laſt by his Majeſty; but the Lord Mayor, &c. did not attend according to the ſaid appointment.

Yeſterday a Council was held at St. James's previous to the Levee, at which none but the Cabinet Counſellors were preſent.

Yeſterday, at half paſt three o'clock, an expreſs arrived from Dover at the Secretary of State's office, which was immediately ſent after his Majeſty to Kew.

On Thurſday Lord Mansfield waited on his Majeſty at Kew, where he was in conference with the King in private near three hours; his Lordſhip did not leave Kew till near nine o'clock.

A correſpondent informs us the following intelligence may be depended upon as authentic:—Great diſcontents have lately ariſen among many of the ſubaltern officers in General Gage's army, occaſioned by an incident, which, it is feared may be attended with very alarming conſequences. On the retreat of the troops from Lexington, Lord Percy thought proper to make a ſpeech to his corps, in order to encourage them. A young Lieutenant, who, it ſeems, entertained but an indifferent opinion of his Lordſhip's eloquence, could not forbear ſmiling. This was obſerved by his Colonel, who went up and ſtruck him ſeverely with his cane. The Lieutenant knowing, from the ſeverity of the articles of war, that a challenge would be immediately puniſhed with death, ſeemed to take no further notice, but repreſented the indignity he had ſuffered to many of his brother officers; upon which a meeting of the ſubalterns was called, and it was there determined to addreſs General Gage, and inſiſt that the Colonel ſhould be broke, or that in caſe of refuſal, they would throw up their commiſſions. The reſult of this affair is not yet known.

A remonſtrance has been received this week from the States-General, ſaid to be on account of two Dutch merchant-ſhips being detained at New-York by one of our men of war. It ſeems they had firelocks and ammunition on board, ſuppoſed for the Americans.

A few days ago four frigates ſailed from Plymouth: their ſtations are as follow; one off Cadiz, another between the rock of Liſbon and ſtreights of Gibraltar; one off Cape Finiſterre, and the fourth off the Groyne.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Leghorn, June 7.

"Various are the reports and conjectures in this quarter concerning the Emperor's viſiting the Venetians. We now hear, that ſeveral crowned heads came and had conferences with his Imperial Majeſty on the moſt important ſubjects. It is alſo whiſpered that ſome important diſcovery of late paſſed has been made by Count Gregory Orlow, who inſtantly ſet out for England.

"By a letter from Madrid we are informed, that above 20 men of war are ready to be launched in the different ports of that kingdom. The ſame letter adds, that the Dutch Ambaſſador there, when he congratulated the Court on the birth of a Prince to the Prince of Aſturia, took the opportunity to inform the prime Miniſter, that the great armament now carrying on in Spain, gives occaſion to alarm every maritime power; and that he wiſhed to know the deſtination of their fleets; and received for anſwer, that it would now very ſoon be known. In the mean time, the Spaniards ſpread a report, that the King of Morocco has given orders to renew the ſiege of Melille and Penon."

They write frm Toulon, that, five men (foreigners) have been committed to priſon, charged with attempting to ſet fire to the dock-yard at that port.

EDINBURGH, May 27 Tueſday laſt, part of the 67th regiment, from Fort William and Fort George, arrived at Glaſgow, which is to be their head quarters: As did alſo, upon Monday and Tueſday, upwards of two hundred emigrants from the North Highlands in their way to Greenock, in order to take their paſſage for America. We hear that five hundred more are preparing to emigrate from Kintyre.

Draughts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland are daily arriving in Cork, in order to embark for America.

DUBLIN, May 23. It is ſaid the regiments of foot on duty in this kingdom will be augmented fifteen men per company, in order to replace the troops that are ſent to America, that the ſtipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

KILKENNY, May 27. We have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, that the deſperate knot of villains called White Boys, who have ſo long diſturbed the peace of this county, is now happily broken by the vigorous meaſures purſued by ſeveral public ſpirited gentlemen of this county, and the well timed rewards paid to informers in conſequence of the late aſſociation entered into for that purpoſe, ſcarce a night paſſing without picking up one or two of this nefarious gang, with whom our county gaol is now ſwarming.

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 24.

SEVERAL deſerters from the enemy have arrived at our camp within a few days paſt. From the intelligence they brought, and ſome circumſtance in the conduct of the enemy, it has been apprehended by ſome that they intended, this week, to make an attack on ſome of our poſts. Others conjecture that they are weary of Yankey fighting, and will 'ere long in a violent fit of madneſs, evacuate the town; at leaſt they will not dare to attempt to occupy it during the winter.

We hear from Swanſey, that Capt Dayley arrived there a few days ago, and reports that he ſpoke on the coaſt with a veſſel bound to Philadelphia, Capt. Bambridge, who left London the 26th of June, and ſaid that the Lord Mayor of London, at the head of the Livery, had waited on the King, and demanded of him that no more troops ſhould be ſent to America, as the Kingdom was in a defenceleſs ſtate, while France and Spain were arming and preparing for war. That the King had promiſed to ſend no more. That Lord North had been ſtoned by the populace as he paſſed the ſtreet in his coach.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 16.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 13.

"On the 9th inſtant the Falcon ſloop of war, Capt. Linzee, hove in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt-Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought to, the other taking advantage of a fair wind, put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt, purſued the ſecond into the harbour, and brought the firſt with him. He anchored and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat,

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in which was the Lieutenant and six privates; their orders were to seize the loaded schooner, and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous opposition: The barge men under the command of the Lieutenant boarded the schooner at the cabbin windows, which provoked a smart fire from our people on the shore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war. Upon this Linzee sent the other schooner and a small cutter he had to attend him well armed, with orders to fire upon the damn'd rebels wherever they could see them, and that he would in the mean time cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broad side upon the thickest settlements, and stood himself with diabolical pleasure to see what havock his cannon but might make, "Now, (said he) my boys we will aim at the damn'd Presbyterian Church—Well, my brave fellows, one shot more and the house of God will fall before you." While he was thus venting his hellish rage, and setting himself as it were against Heaven, the Almighty was on our side, not a ball struck or wounded an individual person, although they went through our houses in almost every direction when filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the water side performed wonders, for they soon made themselves masters of both the schooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them. In the action which lasted several hours, we lost but one man, two others wounded, one of which is since dead, the other very slightly wounded. We took of the man of war's men thirty five, several were wounded and one since dead; twenty four were sent to head quarters, the remainder being impressed from this and the neighbouring towns, were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Capt. Linzee warped off with but half his men, never a prize, boat nor tender, except a small skiff the wounded Lieutenant returned in."

We are informed that among the prisoners taken at Cape Ann, is one Budd, Gunner of the Falcon sloop of war, who was some time ago taken at Machias with a number of others and brought to this town, and upon being released from close confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of our gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped, this fellow, if retaken, will be better secured.

We are well informed that Gen. Gage has a packet-boat, which goes and returns weekly to a small town. Newcastle, New-Hampshire, about 3 miles below Portsmouth, where some of his emissaries reside.

WATERTOWN, August 28.

LAST Saturday night about 2000 of the united troops of this continent, entrenched on what is called Plough Hill, within point blank shot of the enemy; and notwithstanding a continual fire from them almost all yesterday, we had only two killed, and two wounded, viz. Adjutant Munford of Rhode-Island, and another man wounded, Mr. William Simpson, a volunteer of Pennsylvania lost a leg, and another man wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the enemy lost, tho' it is said one officer and several men were seen to fall.

Yesterday another company of riflemen commanded by Capt. Michael Cressop, arrived in this town on their way to join the grand American army. Some of this company, we hear have travelled from the Mississippi.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.

Extract of a letter from Crown-Point, dated Aug. 14, 1775.

YESTERDAY came in two subalterns who had been down the lake as far as Onion river, to procure all the water craft on the lake. On their return one of them turned in to see Gilliland, a justice of peace, late a merchant in New-York, now settled about 30 miles down the lake, a man of great interest, and our zealous friend. They were scarce seated, when one White, high sheriff of Tryon county (at Sir William Johnson's) with two others, entered without ceremony, and enquired for Mr. Gilliland. After a few words our men disarmed them. soon after came up one more white man, with three Indians, who seeing the situation of their friends, attempted to make their escape, but were soon taken andsafely conducted to this place. The Indians say they came to take Mr. Gilliland, and carry him to Canada, as White and his accomplices could stay no longer at Tryon county, the people there were so enraged against them. The Indians are dismissed with presents, but the others sentenced to Newgate, in Simsbury, whose gloomy mansions are judged a suitable abode for these sons of darkness."

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 12.

BY the best intelligence it may be depended upon, that the Indian nations for a thousand miles westward, are very staunch friends to the colonies, there being but one tribe inclined to join Governor Carleton, of which however there is no danger, as the others are able to drive that tribe and all the force Carleton can raise.

CHARLESTOWN, July 28.

We learn from Antigua, that the Governour and Council of Dominica had, by Proclamation, laid an embargo on all kinds of provisions for twenty days from the 27th of June.

Accounts from different parts of the province inform us, that the Indigo Harvest is in great forwardness, that there are great prospects of a very large crop, and that some may be expected at market in the course of a fortnight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 24, 1775.

"Yesterday our Congress directed that the cannon on the Battery should be removed, and last night it was put in execution. The man of war's folks had got intelligence of it and sent her barge to watch; our people had removed 9 or 11 (it is uncertain which) of the cannon without molestation; then a man in the stern of the barge made a false fire—this happened about half past 12 last night. The barge's people then fired ball, upon which our's (who had got together) were ordered to fire, which they did and continued it till the barge got out of their reach. From the cries and shrieks of the people on board the barge it is thought some of them were much wounded. While the small arms were firing the man of war began—she fired first a single ball; then a ball and grape shot, afterwards several guns (I don't know what they were loaded with) and then a broadside; we had more guns and another broadside before all was over, however our people effected their purpose and got away all the cannon that was mounted, I believe about 20 in number. As we had nothing but small arms we could do no damage to the man of war, and she did very little to us. A house next to Roger Morris's and Black Sam's, at the corner by the Exchange, each had an 18 pound ball shot into their roofs; some other houses suffered a little, but the principal damage was sustained by some small buildings adjoining to the battery. No lives were lost, and but very few of our people wounded that I can learn of, and those but slightly. It was very distressing to see women and children moving half-naked at midnight."

Extract of another letter from New-York, Thursday (August 24) 8 o'clock.

"We were suddenly alarmed this morning about half past 12 o'clock, by the Asia man of war cannonading our town, both with grape shot and ball, which continued until three o'clock, with short intervals, without doing much damage, except firing into some houses near the fort, and wounding 3 or 4 of our men. I learn it happened in the following manner—A party of our Light Infantry and citizens about 60, commanded by the brave Capt. Hanson, were busy in removing the the cannon from the battery, when they were discovered by the people on board who sent their boat on shore armed.

"When they came within 20 or 30 yards of the shore they made a signal to the man of war, who immediately fired upon our people, which was answered by a volley from the barge, without doing execution, as our men were all under cover of the battery, they returned the fire immediately upon the barge, and it is supposed must have killed a good many of them, as they heard a great crying among them, and they directly put off to the ship. Our militia behaved with a good deal of spirit, and turned out extraordinary well. What will be the consequence of this unhappy affair, God only knows.

"My dear friend, the scene is now opened here, we know what we have to depend upon, every friend to his country ought not to hesitate a moment what step to take. I just learn Capt. Vandeput was not on board this last night, and that they have sent a party of the light horse to take him and our Governor into custody, who are at Long-island. I am very much fatigued, having been on guard these two night."

NORFOLK, September 20,

Extracts from the proceedings of the Convention.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, THAT the chairman of the committees of the several counties do, without delay procure all the saltpetre and sulphur which may he had, and that the same be paid for by the public; and it is earnestly recommended to all persons in this colony to be assisting in procuring those necessary articles, and cheerfully to deliver to the said chairman what they may have in their families, except so much as may be necessary for medicinal purposes.

FRIDAY, August 25, 1775.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the committees of the several counties and corporations in this colony to call all collectors and receivers of fines heretofore imposed by any court-martial, and all other persons who have any money in their hands arising from such fines, to an immediate account for the same, and, after paying any arrears which may be due for arms or trophies formerly purchased, apply any such money for providing arms and ammunition for the use of their respective counties and corporations, in such manner as they shall think best.

Whereas, by a resolution of the convention held in the month of March last, the several courts in this colony were directed to proceed to give judgments against sheriffs and other collectors for money or tobacco received by them, and it is represented to this convention, that several sheriffs, in order to evade paying the money received on executions levied by them, refuse to return such executions.

Resolved therefore, that it be recommended to the several courts of justice in this colony to put into execution the laws now in force to compel the sheriffs to return executions, and to call all public debtors to account.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the committees of the several counties and corporations to appoint proper persons of their body, within such districts as to them shall seem convenient, to take a list of the number of persons therein, of all ages and sexes, distinguishing whether they be male or female, white or black, and of the males whether they be above or under sixteen years of age; from which list the committee shall cause a general county or corporation list to be made and returned to the President of the Convention, without delay, who is desired, from them, to cause a general colony list to be formed, and certify the same to the Continental Congress.

SATURDAY, August 26. 1775.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the committees of the several counties and corporations, where it is not already done, to complete the collection of the money by them judged requisite for the purchase of gunpowder, lead, flints, and cartridge paper, according to the resolution of the convention in March last, in order to place the whole colony on an equal footing in that particular, and return a state of such collection to the next Convention.

Resolved, that in case the British ministry shall attempt to enforce the act of Parliament for preventing the erection of plating and slitting mills in America, this convention will recompense the proprietors of the two first of such mills as shall be finished and set to work in this colony, all losses they may respectivaly sustain in consequence of such endeavours of administration.

We are informed from good authority that a system of justice similar to that adopted against the devoted town of Boston, is likely to be established in this colony, by the renowned Commodore of the Virginia fleet. He has, in the course of this week, as a reprisal for the loss of his tender, seized every vessel belonging to Hampton that came within his reach, and thereby rendered himself the terror of all the small craft and fishing boats in this river; especially the latter, having brought some of them under his stern, by a discharge of his cannon at them. He has likewise seized a vessel belonging to the Eastern shore, and having honoured the passengers so far with his notice, as to receive them on board his own vessel, took the liberty of sending one of their horses as a present to L—d Dunmore. This act of GENEROSITY we doubt not will gain him considerable interest with his Lordship, it being an instance of his industry in distressing a people who have of late become so obnoxious to his Excellency for their spirited behaviour. We hope that those who have lived under and enjoyed the blessings of the British constitution, will not continue tame spectators of such flagrant violations of its most salutary laws in defence of private property. The crimes daily committed by this plunderer we would not willingly brand with the odious name of piracy, but we are confident they come under those offences to which the English laws have denied the benefit of clergy.

We are just informed that he sent, some days ago, a message to the inhabitants of Hampton, with a proposal that if they would return the stores, &c. taken on board the tender, he would molest them no longer, but retire peaceably to his old station. This proposition being taken under consideration by the principal inhabitants, an answer was returned promising a compliance with the Captain's request, provided he would deliver up a negro slave belonging to Mr. Henry King, who has long acted as a pilot to the Otter; but this the honest Captain, as well on account of the fellow's knowledge of the rivers ashis singular ATTACHMENT AND LOYALTY to his sovereign refused, and after damning the IMPUDENCE of these people in demanding his Ethiopian director, swore he would make them no other reply than what his cannon could give them; accordingly he has taken his station between the two bars to be more convenient for the business.

By a letter from Alicant, dated July 28, 1775. we learn that there had been an engagement between the Spaniards and Algerines, and that the latter had gained the victory. The most material circumstances of this battle are, that the Spanish fleet anchored in a bay near Algiers, and having landed 18,000 of their men, under cover of two 70 gun ships were preparing to march up to the city, when the Moors and Algerines having posted themselves on a rising ground, grown up thick with bushes, began a heavy fire upon the Spaniards, and killed 7000 of them without being in the least exposed to their shot. Night coming on gave the Spaniards an opportunity of reimbarking without any further loss; otherwise they must have been totally cut off. The Algerines behaved with their usual humanity, mangling and burning the bodies of the dying and the dead; the Spaniards however, not daunted by such horrid barbarity, are preparing to attack them a second time under the famous O'Riely, and it is to be hoped they will be able to give a good account of that nest of pirates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORFOLK, Sep. 20, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment as soon as possible. JOHN BRUCE.

The school kept here by Mr. Bruce for some years past, does and will continue open. The public, he hopes, will accept a full intention of at least preserving its former regularity, and paying his usual attention and assiduity to its concerns, as sufficient recommendation for its present encouragement.——As soon as its funds will permit, patrons and visitors will be appointed, its laws made public; and every means possible used to procure able assistants.——The branches at present taught in said school, are the Greek, Latin, and English languages, with what is most useful and necessary in Mathematics and Philosophy, having a small collection of books and instruments for that purpose.————The fees the same as before; but must be punctually paid in equal portions the first Wednesday in November, February, May and August. 68

TO BE SOLD.

ON Friday the 22d inst. on the Beech, within 10 miles of Currituck, the Hulls of the ships Minerva. Capt. Alexander Ewing, and the Hibernia, Capt. Thomas Morrison; the above vessels were cast ashore in the late gale of wind on Saturday the 2d inst. (1)

COMMITTED to Norfolk County goal on the 6th day of August 1775, a lusty black negro man, who from the information of Mr. Thomas M'Knight, and Mr. James Parker, appears to be the property of Wilson Blunt Esq; of Newbern; his master or owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAM. PORTLOCK, G. K.

NORFOLK, Sep. 20, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, on 25th of July last, a negro fellow named ADAM. He is about 6 feet high, between 20 and 30 years of age. He has a remarkable scar just above one of his ancles, and a slit cut in one of his ears, ma rkswhich if attended to, will easily distinguish him. He is a Bricklayer by trade, and at times has worked on board vessels. He carried off with him one new Virginia cotton shirt, one check do. a striped yarn jacket and a pair of brown cloth breeches. He was on board the schooner Tender, when cast away at Back River, but made his escape by jumping over board and swiming ashore.————I will give five pounds reward to any person that will bring him to me, or secure him in any of his Majesty's goals in this colony so that I may get him again. [He is an outlaw.] CHAPMAN MANSON.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

An elegy to the memory of the American volunteers, who fell in the engagement between the Massachusetts-Bay militia, and the British troops, April 19, 1775.

LET joy be dumb, let mirth's gay carol cease,
See plaintive sorrow comes bedew'd with tears,
With mournful steps retires the cherub peace
And horrid war with all his train appears
He comes, and crimson slaughter marks his way,
Stern famine follows in his vengeful tread,
Before him pleasure, hope and love decay,
And meek-eyed mercy hangs the drooping head.
Fled like a dream are those delightful hours,
When here with innocence and peace we rov'd,
Secure and happy in our native bowers,
Blest in the presence of the youths we lov'd.
The blow is struck, which thro' each future age,
Shall call from pity's eye the frequent tear;
Which gives the brother to the brother's rage,
And dyes with British blood the British spear.
Where e'er the barb'rous story shall be told,
The British cheek shall glow with conscious shame,
This deed in bloody characters enroll'd,
Shall stain the lustre of their former name.
But you, ye brave defenders of our cause,
The first in this dire Contest call'd to bleed,
Your names hereafter crown'd with just applause,
Each manly breast with joy-mixt woe, shall read;
Your memories dear to every free-born mind,
Shall need no monument your fame to raise,
Forever in our grateful hearts enshrin'd,
And blest by your united country's praise.
But O permit the muse with grief sincere,
The widows heart-felt anguish to bemoan,
To join the sisters and the orphans tear,
Whom this sad day from all they lov'd has torn:
Blest be this humble strain if it imparts,
The dawn of peace, to but one pensive breast,
If it can hush one sigh that rends your hearts,
Or lull your sorrows to a short liv'd rest.
But vain the hope, too well this bosom knows
How faint is Glory's voice, to nature's calls;
How weak the balm the laurel wreath bestows,
To heal our breasts, when love or friendship falls.
Yet think they in their country's cause expir'd,
While guardian angels watch'd their parting sighs,
Their dying breasts with constancy inspir'd,
And bade them welcome to their native skies.
Our future fate is wrapt in darkest gloom,
And threatning clouds, from which their souls are free'd,
E'er the big-tempest burst, they press the tomb,
Not doom'd to see their much-lov'd country bleed.
O let such thoughts as these assuage your grief,
And stop the tear of sorrow as it flows,
Till TIME's all powerful hand shall yield relief,
And shed a kind oblivion o'er your woes.
But Oh thou Being infinitely just,
Whose boundless eye with mercy looks on all,
On thee alone thy humbled people trust,
On thee alone for their deliverance call.
Long did thy hand unnumber'd blessings shower,
And crown our land with Liberty and Peace,
Extend, O Lord, again thy saving power,
And bid the horrors of invasion cease.
But if thy awful wisdom has decreed,
That we severer evils yet shall know,
By thy Almighty justice doom'd to bleed,
And deeper drink the bitter draughts of woe;
O grant us, Heaven, that constancy of mind
Which over adverse fortune rises still;
Unshaken faith, calm fortitude resign'd,
And full submission to thy holy will.
To Thee, Eternal Parent, we resign
Our bleeding cause and on thy wisdom rest,
With grateful hearts we bless thy power divine,
And own resign'd "What is, is best."

Philadelphia
May 2 1775. } SYLVIA.

ANNAPOLIS.

In Provincial Convention, August 14. 1775.

RESOLVED, that in all suits and actions, now depending or commenced within this province, where there is no real dispute, the suitors and attorneys proceed, with all convenient speed to settle the same, by judgment, reference, or other amicable way; and that all suits and actions, now depending or commenced (where there are real disputes, and which cannot be settled in an amicable manner, or tried with justice to the parties) ought to stand and remain, during these times of public calamity, in their present state or condition, or be continued until otherwise ordered by act of assembly, or some future convention; save and except only bail may surrender their principals in their own discharge, and for want of other bail, that the principal may be committed; and that hereafter proper provision ought to be made by act of assembly, for re-instating, re-establishing and prosecuting the business of the courts, and for barring the act for the limitation of suits.

Resolved, that in all suits and actions now depending or commenced, the depositions of any witness or witnesses, taken before two justices of any county court, or one of the justices of the provincial court of this province, in presence of the adverse party to [illegible] that requires such depositions to be taken; if upon due notice he thinks fit to be present, or upon notice doth refuse to be present (the notice being proved) ought to be received, as good evidence, in any of the courts of this province, as if such evidence were personally present upon the trial, and should declare the same viva voce; provided such witness or witnesses, cannot be had at the trial of the cause, in which such depositions shall be taken.

Resolved, that no civil original writ, suit, or action, shall be commenced, or renewed, in any court of law, or any magistrate's warrant of a civil nature issued, within this province, after publication and due notice of this resolve, unless in the following cases, viz. actions founded in wrong to the person, or property; such as ejectment, trespass, trover, replevin, detinue; also all real actions, actions for wares, and for money, or tobacco, actually had and received, by one person for the use of another; attachments under the late act of assembly, and against persons non-resident; actions, or process on loan-office bonds; without the license or permission of the committee of observation of the country, where the debtors or defendants reside; which shall or may be granted in the instance and manner herein aftermentioned, and not otherwise; that the said committees respectively do, upon application, give licence for bringing, or prosecuting suits in the following cases, that is to say; when debtors refuse to renew their obligations, or other securities; or to liquidate and settle their accounts, and give promissory notes for the balances; or to refer their disputes, if any, to one or more indifferent persons; or are justly suspected of intention to leave the province, or to defraud their creditors; and that the said committees may, in their discretion, grant licences in the following cases, viz. for the bringing actions by and against executors and administrators, as such, and their securities; and for the bringing actions against guardians for the recovery of filial portions, or the rents and profits of orphans estates.

Resolved, that no execution shall issue upon any judgment obtained in the provincial court, after April term last; or in the county courts, after last March adjourned courts, without such license as aforesaid, save only in the cases above specified, or where the original actions shall be brought by licence from the committee of observation.

Resolved, that the committees of observation now in being, in each county, and the committees of Frederick county, in their respective districts, meet as soon as they conveniently can, after publication, and due notice of these resolves, and that the commitees hereafter to be chosen, meet as soon as they conveniently can, at the court-house, or some other place, agreed upon by themselves, and appoint, by ballot, seven of their number, to be a committee for licencing suits; which said committee shall meet on the first and third Mondays in every month, for the purpose of receiving applications, and give notice of the place where they intend to meet.

Resolved, that it is earnestly recommended by this convention, to all the inhabitants of this province, to make payment without compulsion, when they are able, or give security as above-mentioned; and particularly that they pay the public taxes, and interest money due in the loan-office; it being the design of this convention to prevent oppression and imprisonment of poor debtors, but not to give any pretence of non-payment to those who are of sufficient ability to pay their just debts.

Signed by order of the Convention,
G. DUVALL, Clerk.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE ART OF SPEAKING;

(Price seven Shillings currency; — the LONDON Edition being ten Shillings and six-pence.)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a school book, but as a private preceptor in the study of elocution, sufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accomplishments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been less studied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of distinguished reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has shewn both in the easy, yet sublime rules he has laid, and the lessons he has selected for the purpose of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the first accomplishments of a Gentleman, that of reading and speaking gracefully.

PRINCESS ANNE, Sep. 12, 1775.

FOR SALE.

SIXTEEN Cart-horses, among the number are some good RIDING HORSES; also three strong CARTS with broad WHEELS, nine inch tread, with HARNESS, &c. the carts have been lately used for carting of stone for building the lighthouse. Likewise a STALION called BOB THE RANTER, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN WILSON of this place. For terms apply to ANTHONY LAWSON.

Lancaster County, Indian Creek, Aug. 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the subscriber's Landing on Wednesday the 26th of July, a PETTIAUGER, built out of pine, between 30 or 32 feet in length and 3 or 4 feet in breadth, with eight seats made out of pine plank, two of which are new; the lower part of her gunwales made of oak, and the top pine; a moulding, or bend made of pine, on both sides. She has been lately coated with turpentine both inside and out. Her gunwale and bends painted black, and between the two she is painted white, with a black vine round her quarters. Two hearts (either white or black) painted on her stern, which are scarce perceivable. Her thowl blocks are made of oak, have been much wore and are now faced with the same sort of wood, which is almost wore through. She is well timber'd and has three iron clamps in her head, one in her stern and two in her bottom which are dove-tail'd in, over a crack on the inside. Her stern is faced with iron and an iron thimble nail'd on her head to fix a painter in. She rows with four oars, two of which were carried with her, also a new rudder with iron gimlets on it. Her stern piece is made of oak. I have some reasons to believe she was carried off by a negro man belonging to Mr. [illegible] NUTE of Northumberland county; as he was seen on my plantation the day I lost her and is now run away. It is more than probables he will carry her to Norfolk where (from a report that has lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever secures the PETTIAUGER so that I get her again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS besides what the law allows, and on conviction of the thief (if a white man) FIVE POUNDS.

THOS. PINCHARD.

Princess Anne, July 30, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a well made, artful negro fellow named DOVER, about 31 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has a flat nose, and a large scar upon his right arm. Had on when he went away a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons; he is supposed to be lurking about Norfolk. Whoever takes up said negro and commits him to Norfolk goal, shall have the above reward. (2) 66

JESSE HILL.

NORFOLK, September 6, 1775.

WAS cast away from the ship Friendship, in the late gale of wind on the shoals of Willoughby point, all the masts, yards, sails and rigging belonging to the said ship; likewise a new Long-boat about 22 feet keel. On delivering the whole or any part of them to the subscriber, or to Messrs. Niel Jamieson & Co. at Norfolk, shall be intitled to salvage on the part delivered.

(2) 66 THOMAS JANN.

PORTSMOUTH, Sep. 5, 1775.

I HAVE on hand about twelve hundred pounds sterling value of dry goods, which I would dispose of on very reasonable terms and upon a credit of six or twelve months. In my absence apply to Mr. Alex. Roxburgh for terms.

ANTHONY WARWICK.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

(3) 66 JOHN JACOB.

NORFOLK, August 15, 1775.

THE subscriber has a quantity of JESUITS BARK in POWDER for Sale.——Also BALSAM of HONEY, NORRIS's DROPS, JAMES's POWDERS and sundry other patent MEDICINES.

3) 63 JAMES M'CAW.

RUN away from the subscriber in Portsmouth, a servant man named THOMAS REES, (a Welsh man) about 5 feet high, had on when he went away a brown half coat lined with blue, metal buttons, a striped under jacket, white Russia drill breeches, blue ribbed stockings, new shoes and silver p lated buckles; he has a mark on his right arm and looks sickly.——Whoever secures him in any goal so that I may get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows.

MATTHEW SATCHELL.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony.

NORFOLK, September 9, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony for a few months, all persons that are indebted to the concern under my management in Norfolk, are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Robert Shedden at Portsmouth as soon as possible, and any debts of my contracting will be paid on application to him.

JOHN SHEDDEN.

N. B. I have left in the hands of Mr. Robert Shedden, a few Hhds. of two years old West-India Rum, which will be sold low for cash or short credit.

JUST published and to be sold by the Printer, a sermon preached in Norfolk Church, July 20, 1775, by the Revd. THOMAS DAVIS jun. and published at the request of the Committee. price 1s. 3d.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT, & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-House; where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertisements (of a moderate Length) inserted at 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after.——All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neatest Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the most reasonable Terms.

Virginia

O R,

NORFOLK IN

June

TO THE

which would be f
is superior to anot

Senate of VENICE, received diſpatches from the Governor
le of Zante; and ſince that time they aſſemble every day,
ne ſitting till very late in the evening; and although their
profound ſecret, yet, as the Admirals of our fleet are
l the aſſemblies, we can be almoſt certain, that the
h are to be taken againſt the Ruſſian fleet, are the
r deliberations, and it is confidently aſſerted, that
extraordinary happened between ſome of our armed
of the Ruſſians near the Iſland Corfu, to the ad-
tter; but it is not properly authenticated.
annel we are informed, that the Sultan has noti-
ign miniſters his aſcenſion to the throne; and that
eep the ſtricteſt friendſhip with all the Chriſtian
remain neuter in the preſent war; but thoſe who
feel the reſentment of the offended Porte.
Rome, that his Holineſs is ſe
art, (commonly called the Pretender) that he
blic during the time that the Duke of Cum-

that it is expected the diſputes between
Holland will, at laſt, come to a rup-
h Conſul there, has delivered a let-
Emperor, in which they commu-
lution; but nothing farther is

ſt Indiamen, viz.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered to be embarked for NORTH AMERICA.

We hear that the bill for regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, is the laſt that will be brought in relative to American affairs this ſeſſion.

The many bankruptcies which have of late happened at the principal trading towns of France are attributed to the obſtruction of their African trade, which is occaſioned by the Ruſſians; and we are informed that their Court has informed the Ruſſian Ambaſſador there, that the behaviour of the Ruſſians towards the French flag was inconſiſtent with neutrality; but whatever the cauſe may be, it ſeems as if the credit of the nation and of the ſubjects of that kingdom were entirely at an end.

That prince of men Lord Sandwich, has lately ſowed the ſeeds of his virtue in Eldenhall-ſtreet, where they thrive ſo faſt that a fine plant is already raiſed, and becauſe it is not well out of the womb of time, his Lordſhip calls it Wombwell.

The laſt correſpondent obſerves, that a partnerſhip account will ſoon be opened between the Naval Premier, and George Wombwell, who are to join a very large ſtock of modeſty and virtue. The Lord has pledged his credit (and his word is as good as the ſecurity of the Bank) that Wombwell ſhall have a ſeat for Huntingdon the next of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, for which happy conſtituent will give a very valuable conſideration. The Premier, who is now in election has already ruined the credit of poor Q, modeſty, and known upon change as a man of as much honour and virtue as Lord Sandwich.

The Duke d'Aguillon, the preſent prime miniſter of France, is not a little uneaſy at the approaching diſſolution of his miniſtry and parliament; nature being exhauſted in the favourite [illegible] longer ſupplied by the warmth of a

April 21. Lord North presented to the Speaker ſeveral extracts of letters, and the third Boſton Bill, " for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay." The Bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge aroſe, and obſerved, that it breathed nothing but a ſpirit of deſpotiſm throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic ſyſtem which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deſerved every act of injuſtice Adminiſtration had hitherto deviſed to inflict on them, if they were ſuch creatures, ſuch mean, abject wretches, ſuch tame, willing ſlaves, to ſubmit to the preſent bill; that the propoſed mode of trial was the moſt extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the perſons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boſton; and ſure to force them to make ſuch a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

All the material parliamentary buſineſs it is expected will be finiſhed by Thurſday, the 12th of May.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, April 4.

"The Eaſt India Judges, and other paſſengers, embarked on Saturday on board the India ſhips, but they cannot proceed on their voyage as the wind is changed to the weſtward."

Orders are ſent to the Commanders of the men of war appointed for the protection of the Newfoundland Fiſhery, to be in the Downs on or before the 1ſt of next month.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, March 14.

" An action has juſt happened between two ſmall ſquadrons. of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, in which the former were overcome by the Ruſſians.

We have a number of ſhips fitting out in this port, which are ordered for Spithead with all expedition; but their deſtination is not yet known, but is thought for America.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. April 5.

PETERSBURGH, March 11. By the laſt accounts received from General Bibikow, we have great reaſon to believe that he will ſoon be able to diſperſe the rebels. A caravan arrived here yeſterday with a large quantity of ſilver, and ſome gold, from Cathrineburg.

A report prevails at the Weſt end of the town, that Governor Pownall is ſhorty to be appointed to a North American government.

America, at the loweſt computation, is ſuppoſed to contain three millions of ſouls, which, at an average tax of 6s- 8d. for each perſon, would produce a revenue of one million ſterling.

The King was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and the Earl of Oxford; when his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to 29 public and private bills, including thoſe mentioned yeſterday, and alſo to the following, viz.

The bill for continuing an act for eſtabliſhing certain free ports in Jamaica.

The Houſe of Peers yeſterday adjourned to the 14th inſtant, and the Commons to the 12th.

The bill to allow further time for the inrolment of deeds and wills made by Papiſts, &c.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of Richard Heatly, and to enable him to marry again.

[illegible] for regulating the width and length of wheel-carriages,

[illegible]ding and explaining an act of the 13th of his preſent

[illegible] for indemnifying perſons offending againſt the ſaid act-

[illegible]h to enable the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Queensbury, &c. to redeem certain annuities granted by the Company of the Bank of Ayr in Scotland.

Of the five flaming patriots that figured away in the year 1770, Cornwall and Meridith have fallen, Germaine and Barre are tottering, and Burke alone keeps his former poſition.

Advice is ſaid to have juſt been received, that a French ſhip of force from Breſt, bound for the Weſt Indies, in her paſſage has plundered ſeveral trading veſſels and ſchooners. It is added, that ſhe ſunk a ſhip belonging to New York, becauſe they did not immediately bring too when they were ordered.

Trade is the body-politic as blood to the body-corporate; if it has its free circulation, it is apt to relieve the wounded, or moſt needy part of ſociety (the meaneſt); but if obſtructed by limitations, reſtrictions, and confinement, or otherways diſordered in motion, it will probably weaken one part and over-nourish another. Theſe facts ſhew the injury which monopolies do to ſociety, and the neceſſity of making trade free and open to all. Great riches in private hands are dangerous in all ſtates, and great poverty in the reſt produces miſchief in a free government. They are evils which require ſerious attention, and a more equal diſtribution. In their preſent ſtate they both make too violent an alteration in property, and muſt neceſſarily produce violent convulſions in government.

We hear from a perſon whoſe veracity we can depend on, that Lord N---- has a deſign of ſuppreſſing the Eaſt India and all other Companies, to lay the trade open and free. This ſenſible and ſpirited p----m----r very judiciouſly obſerves, that monopolies are equally dangerous in trade, in politics, and religion: A free trade, a free government, and a free libery of conſcience, are the undeniable rights and the bleſſings of mankind.

The Eaſt India Company have thought on a mode of legiſlature a period when their diſſolutio approaches, and at a time when they will have no power to carry it into execution. The Miniſtry are concerting meaſures for AMERICA, but do not conſider how difficult it will be at this diſtance to carry them into execution by force againſt the Senſe and Intereſt of the People. The Miniſtry deceive themſelves if they think of executing meaſures in the Colonies with as much fa[illegible] them

Lo[illegible]

The Boſtonians have declared, that rather than ſubmit to the tyranny of the Mother Country, they will abandon the Sea Coaſt, and aſſociate with the native Indians in the back country.

There is no extraordinary ſupply of military ſtores or camp equipage ordered to America, nor is it the intention of the Miniſtry to act with ſeverity, if it can poſſibly be avoided.

A correſpondent deſires to be informed, whither it would not be adviſeable to eſtabliſh a Parliament in America for the Colonies, and chooſe the centrical place for that purpoſe.

The workmen are repairing the Proof Houſe on Tower wharf; as it is imagined there will ſoon be plenty of work for the perſons employed here.

We are informed, the inhabitants of Canada have ſent over to England a petition, praying for the eſtabliſhment of a Legiſlature in that Province.

BRISTOL, April 2. Laſt Saturday Wm. Brown a Journeyman Woolcomber at Wells, cut his throat and ſoon expired.---The evening before, the father of a young woman that he courted, forbade him his houſe: enraged at this treatment, he went to the Serjeant of a Regiment that lies in that City to enliſt; they ſat up very late, and it was then agreed for them to ſleep together. The Serjeant got up early in the morning to write a letter, and left his penknife on the table, with which this young man committed the raſh deed. The young woman he courted is almoſt diſtracted, and his parents are inconſolable.

Wedneſday Sir John Dalrymple, at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, as an inſtance of the loyalty of the town of Glaſgow, told the following ſtory, and deſired the Houſe would attend to him:

" When the Ptetender was to paſs through Glaſgow, he ſent notice to the Inhabitants a day before, in order that they might prepare to receive him; but the Inhabitants deteſting the man, and knowing the unjuſtneſs of the cauſe he was engaged in, inſtead of appearing joyful of the honour intended to be conferred upon them, all ſhut up their ſhops and windows, and the whole town ſeemed to be in mourning; this (added Sir John) had ſuch an effect on Charly, that it ſtruck more dampneſs on his and his followers ſpirits, than if they had ſeen 100,000 Engliſh ſoldiers and cannon before them; and, as a further proof of the loyalty of Glaſgow, there was but one perſon in the whole town that joined the Pretender; this perſon (added Sir John) had the good luck not to be taken by the Engliſh, but the town of Glaſgow would not ſuffer ſuch a rebel to eſcape puniſhment; for on his return to Glaſgow they hung him up in the public market, as a diſapprobation of his conduct."

HOUSE of COMMONS May 24th.

At a quarter paſt three o'clock Lord North came, and the order of the day, for the whole Houſe going into a Committee on the Boſton bill, was read. The Speaker left the chair, and the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee; Mr. Grey Cowper, Chairman.

Lord North ſpake for a conſiderable time in ſupport of the bill, and the clauſes were all agreed to, and the blanks filled up. The Committee broke up immediately, and made their report, when the bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time immediatly and ingroſſed.

Mr. R. Fuller made a motion, that inſtead of the Boſton bill, a fine of 20,000l. be inflicted on the Boſtonians for their demoliſhing the tea belonging to the Eaſt India Company. The motion occaſioned a debate of upwards of four hours, the principal ſpeakers in which were Lord North, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Herbert, General Conway, Mr. Gaſcoigne, Mr. Ward, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Montague. On the oppoſite ſide, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Fuller, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Oliver.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Jaſſy, Feb. 22.

" Advices have arrived here that ſeveral detachments of the Ruſſian army which were poſted on ſome iſlands of the Danube near to Siliſtria have been attacked and drove from thence by the Turks, who have become poſſeſſed of all the cannon, ammunition, &c. and two large magazines of corn. This unexpected ſtroke has much embarraſſed the Ruſſians, as the troops were placed on thoſe iſlands to to favour the croſſing of the army, in order to make a freſh attack on Siliſtria. The Turkiſh poſts are full of men, and well ſupplied with proviſions, ammunition, &c. eſpecially at Widdin, Caranſon, Bazardic, and Varna."

IRELAND.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Ireland, by which we received the firſt Faulkners Dublin Journal, with the ſtamp. In this paper Mr. Faulkner tells us," In conſequence of the heavy Stamp Tax being laid on all news papers, the coffee houſe people have, in conſequence thereof, without an Act of Parliament laid an additional duty of a halfpenny on each cup of tea and coffee, and three halfpence on every breakfaſt eat at their houſes in the morning, by raiſing the price from ſix-pence halfpenny to eightpence, Such are the good and bleſſed effects of the Stamp Act!"

We hear from Dublin, that moſt of the ſoldiers of the regiments expecting orders from Ireland to America, who know and know not that country, openly beſpeak themſelves the happineſs of handſome wives, comfortable lots of land, and habitations on that Continent, by a full exerciſe of their induſtry, and a removal of their preſent ſtations, firſt cauſed by a decay of its encouragement in their native country, by the oppreſſions of their maſters and landlords.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Gentleman near Glaſgow to his Friend [illegible] this City March 14, 1774.

[illegible] of the common people here is deeper and more gene[illegible]ine. There is an almoſt total ſtagnation in our [illegible]ain is dear; many hundreds of labou[illegible]s in this neighbourhood h[illegible] be employed in [illegible]

" of all the Societies in this city met, and unanimouſly agreed, that it " would be proper to expreſs their ſympathy, for their brethren " at Boſton, by ſuſpending all buſineſs on the firſt day of next " month."—The people called Quakers, tho' tenderly ſympathiſing with the diſtreſſed, and juſtly ſenſible of the value of our religious and civil rights and that it is our duty to aſſert them in a chriſtian ſpirit; yet, in order to obviate any miſapprehenſions, which may be concerning us, think it neceſſary to declare, that no perſon or perſons were authorized to repreſent us on this occaſion, and if any of our community have countenanced or encouraged this propoſal they have manifeſted great inattention to our religious principles and profeſſion, and acted contrary to the rules of chriſtian diſcipline eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of order and good government among us.

Signed on behalf, and at the deſire of the Elders and Overſeers of the ſeveral meetings of our religious ſociety in Philadelphia and other Friends met on the occaſion, the 30th of the 5th month, 1774.

JOHN REYNELL.
JAMES PEMBERTON.
SAMUEL NOBLE.

To all the ENGLISH COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

Laws, that ſhocks Equity, is Reaſon's Murder.

HILLS Merope.

REMEMBER the fable of the bundle of ſticks given by the father to his ſons; it could not be broken, until it was divided.--We muſt ſtand or fall together: for the Boſton port act carries in it principle and effects the certain, if not immediate deſtruction of all the liberties in America, the ruin of all our property, and greatly endangers the ſafety of our perſons; its nature is ſo malignant, and its operation will be ſo fatal to our whole temporal happineſs, that it cannot fail to awaken the attention of all America. The moſt deliberate wiſdom, the ſteady council, and firm reſolution of America, never was, and it is hardly conceivable, ever can be more neceſſary than in this dreadful criſis.

I don't pretend to be able to comprehend all the evils, or to point out all the conſequences of that affirming Statute: but a few, that occur, appear to me, to deſerve great conſideration.

1. The Legiſlative power, by which it was enacted, is founded in a direct violation of the moſt eſſential and fundamental principle of the Engliſh conſtitution, viz. that no Engliſhman ſhall be bound by any law, to which he has not conſented.

2. The ordinary object of human laws is either the attainment of ſome benefit, reſulting therefrom, or the remedy of a miſchief. But this is a mere ſtatute of Vengeance, wreaked on the Boſtonians, for oppoſing the Parliamentary Duty on Tea, and is therefore a practical proof, as well as dreadful ſample of a diſpoſition in the Britiſh Parliament to hurl mighty deſtruction againſt all who oppoſe their impoſitions, whenever it is in their power to cauſe their reſentment to be felt.

3. The intereſt ruined by this Act of Parliamentary Vengeance is immenſe, 'tis the trade and navigation of an antient metropolis of one of the richeſt and oldeſt provinces of Engliſh America, whoſe dignity and merit are ſecond to none on this continent, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt wholly of Engliſh deſcent whoſe affection for the Engliſh nation, and attachment to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion have been rapturouſly warm, whoſe patience and perſeverance, whoſe expence of lives and treaſure in commencing and extending the conqueſts and ſettlements of Engliſh America, all far exceed the utmoſt claim or boaſt of any other Engliſh Colony: But they oppoſed the Tea Duty, therefore their merit is forgotten, their honour is laid in the duſt; their intereſt obtained by long painful induſtry, to the amount of hundreds of thouſands, is ruined, their traitors not cheriſhed and encouraged, their humble and dutiful Petitions are rejected, their claims of right, founded in nature, in the Engliſh conſtitution, and in their Charter, under the ſacred ſanction of the public faith, are ſpurned out of ſight, with anger and contempt.

4. The extent and operation of this baneful Act is moſtly confined to the harbour of Boſton, and its appendages, but its principle extends to every inch of Engliſh America. The Boſtonians have as good a right to their harbour, their ſhipping, their wharves, and landing places, as they have to their houſes, gardens, ſtreets, commons, country ſeats, and plantations; and as good a right as the Philadelphians have to theirs, and therefore, nothing can be more manifeſt, than this, viz. That the ſame principle, the ſame power, that can ſeize on and wreſt the one, can, with equal right and authority ſeize on and wreſt all the others, out of the hands and uſe of their preſent proprietors, and therefore it follows by a conſequence, which I dare ſay, the Britiſh Parliament don't mean to deny, that if we preſume to oppoſe any Act they may make, however oppreſſive and tyrannical we may deem it, or even to affront any peeviſh officer they may appoint over us, or without any of theſe, if they ſhould even conceit we affront them, or if without even ſuch conceit, they ſhould take it into their heads to exerciſe the abſurd plenitude of their power over us; I ſay, in any of theſe caſes, the ſame Parliamentary Power, which has deprived the Boſtonians of their harbour, wharves, landing-places, &c. can, with equal authority, deprive any and every Engliſh Colony on the continent of theirs, and accordingly ſend a ſufficient force of ſhips and ſoldiers, to ſtop every port in them, and put an end to all their navigation and trade, and not that only, but drive them all from their houſes, ſtreets, cities and plantations. I appeal to the Public [illegible] ſtrained conſequences, and if the power, that can [illegible] not, with equal right do all the reſt.

5. This fatal Act, as far a[illegible] contracts only makes voi[illegible] relating to veſſe[illegible] which may [illegible] pri[illegible]

the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my deſign to travel through all the miniſterial manœuvers reſpecting us, ſince the commencement of this Reign. It is not neceſſary. Sufficient, I truſt, it will prove to lay before you ſuch a ſeries of correſpondent facts, as will thoroughly convince you, ---that a plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciouſly adhered to, unchanged even by frequent changes of Miniſters, unchecked by any intervening gleam of humanity, to ſacrifice to a paſſion for arbitrary dominion the univerſal property, liberty, ſafe-,ty honour, happineſs and proſperity of us, unoffending, yet devoted Americans---And that every man of us is deeply intereſted in the fate of our brethren of Boſton.

If ſuch a ſeries is not laid before you, the combined force of which ſhall tear up by the roots, and throw out of your boſoms, every lurking doubt, cenſure me as an enthuſiaſt too violently warmed by a ſenſe of the injuſtice practiſed againſt my beloved country.

The danger of a father's life once racked words from a dumb ſon. Worſe than death, in my view, threatens our common mother. Pardon, therefore, a brother's imperfections.

Amidſt a volume of inſtitutions called Regulations—wrong at firſt —corrected into other errors—again corrected—ſtill requiring Regulation—and remaining after all their editions, if not like Draco's codes of blood, yet codes of plunder—confounding by the intricacy and multiplicity of their inventions—and confiſcating for having confounded*--appears the fourth of George the Third, Chap. 15th, ſtiled "An Act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, &c." This was the firſt comet of this kind, that glared over theſe Colonies ſince their exiſtence. Here firſt we find the Commons of Great-Britain "giving and granting" our money, for the expreſs purpoſe of "raiſing a Revenue in America."

We, buſy in guiding our ploughs, ſelling our timber, or ſailing in the circuits of traffic preſcribed us, and ſtill veering like Bees to their hive with millions of our gains, to Great-Britain, the center of our toils by land and ſea, poor harmleſs Huſbandmen and Traders! ſcarce obſerved the blow given us. Our hearts filled with confidence by contemplating the pleaſing images of her generous diſtinguiſhed virtues, from the ſplendor of which, in our judgment, thoſe of ancient Greece and Rome hid in their diminiſhed heads—ſuſpicion could find no entrance. We ſaw, in the preamble, ſomething of the uſual forms, "for extending and ſecuring navigation and commerce, were lulled into ſecurity, nor could ſuppoſe the ſtroke was aimed at our vitals. An infant that had tottered along a directed walk in a garden, and loaded with flowers had preſented them to a mother, would as ſoon have expected to be knocked down by her.—

Not long were we ſuffered to enjoy our tranquility. The 5th of George the Third, Chapter the 12 th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act, quickly followed. By this, reciting the former act, the Commons of Great-Britain, gave and granted," duties, ſo called, of our money on almoſt every piece of parchment, vellum or paper to be uſed in theſe Colonies, and declared every inſtrument of writing without a ſtamp to be void. Tax gatherers of a new kind were appointed to collect theſe duties. The petitions of our Aſſemblies previous to its paſſing, on notice received of the deſign, aſſerting our rights, and ſupplicating a reſpect for them, were treated with contempt.

* "Omitting the immenſe increaſe of people, by natural popula-"tion in the more northern Colonies, and the migration from every "part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial ſyſtem of "America may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited "where you ought to have encouraged; and you have encouraged, "where you ought to have prohibited. Improper reſtraints have "been laid on the continent in favour of the iſlands. You have but "two nations to trade with in America. Would you had twenty. "Let acts of Parliament in conſequence of treaties remain, but let "not an Engliſh miniſter become a Cuſtom-houſe officer for Spain, "or for any foreign power. Much is wrong, much may be amend-"ed for the general good of the whole. Mr. PITT's Speech

LONDON.

VIENNA, March 31. All the accounts from the Ottoman empire mention the vaſt preparations making by the Turks to continue the war againſt Ruſſia with vigour. The Grand Vizir's army is preparing to approach the Danube, to ſupport ſeveral detachments which are to croſs that river, to intercept all the ſupplies of proviſions, which the Ruſſians expect to receive by water, by cutting off all communication with their fleet.

LEGHORN, March 23. According to authentic advices from the iſle of Paros, the Ruſſian Commander there has received particular orders from Peterſburgh to ſail immediately with the whole fleet towards the Dardanelles, ſo that the enemy may be attacked by ſea and land with the greateſt vigour, at one time.

PARIS, April 15. The following ſhips have actually received orders to be fitted out with the utmoſt expedition at Toulon, viz. The [illegible] guns, the Languedoc of 74 guns, the Province of 64 [illegible]d of 54 guns, the Thetis of 32 guns, the Topaz of [illegible] guns. This fleet is to be command-[illegible] appointed Governor General [illegible] colonies in the Eaſt-In-[illegible] that this fleet is de-[illegible] than

but might be eaſily led; that they were tenacious of their Liberty would not be dragooned out of them, and ſcorned to be ſlaves; that if the General muſt go, he ſhould carry the ſword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part he thought it extremely improper to remove the preſent Governor, who, in his opinion was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Solicitor General obſerved, that the objection raiſed to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly conſidered; that it was an eſtabliſhed ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reaſon, policy and juſtice; that in a recent inſtance, the caſe of the Suſſex ſmugglers it had been found neceſſary; and that their crimes and that of the Boſtonians were in a great manner ſimilar.

Mr. T. Townſhend agreed with Captain Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the perſonal character of Governor Hutchinſon, on whom he beſtowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeſwell contended warmly againſt the motion, and took it in ſeveral lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the Captain relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinſon. He meant not, he ſaid, to reflect on Gen. Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but ſince he was to go, he wiſhed he had been ſent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means ſparing of ſimilies ſuited to an univerſity education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Iſis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally againſt the bill, but wiſhed that tender conciliating meaſures might be adopted, and ſaid, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was ſtill far from being ſufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a queſtion of ſo much delicacy, and ſo great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient meaſures would be ſummit of folly, if not puſillanimity: that the inhabitants of Boſton were in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and deſerved puniſhment ſuited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, and to be printed for the uſe of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the ſecond reading of the bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſett's Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock; when a motion being made ſo, committing the ſaid bill, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion.

EXTRACT of a Letter from COPENHAGEN, March 27.

"Baron Saldern, who has been in diſgrace at the court of Peterſburgh, we hear, fled to Switzerland: he was diſcovered to have kept up a private and treacherous correſpondence with the court of France during the whole time of his having been uncommonly great at the court of Peterſburgh, and diſcloſed every thing that paſſed in the cabinet to France: he is likewiſe deprived of all his places and penſions at our court, and it is ſuſpected that his intimate friend baron Sch——n will ſhare the ſame fate."

CHARLES TOWN.

HIS Honour the Lieutenaht-Governor has been pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province to Tueſday the ſeventh Day of June next.

Thomas Fee, who murdered the Creek Indian named the Mad Turkey, at Auguſta, for the apprehending of whom conſiderable Rewards were offered by the Governour of Georgia, the Lieutenant-Governour of this Province, and the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, was taken up and committed to the Goal at Ninety Six; and on Saturday: April 30th, a Number of armed men came to the ſaid Goal and demanded the Keys of the Goal, threatening him with Death if he did not immediately comply with their Commands, but he abſolutely refuſing to give up the Keys, they broke open the Doors of the Goal, took out Thomas Fee, freed him from his Irons, mounted him on a Horſe, and carried him clear off. We are ſorry to learn, that this daring Breach of the Laws meet with the approbation of many people in that Part of the Country, notwithſtanding the very fatal Conſequences which in all probability will reſult from it.

ON Sunday laſt arrived here from Georgia David Taitt, Eſq; Commiſſary of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation appointed by the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant, &c. Mr. Taitt brought the Deputies from that Nation formerly mentioned, to Savannah and informs us. "That the ſaid Deputies, named Emiſt ſigno and Neathlacco, Chiefs of the Creek Indians, upon their Arrival ſeemed much diſappointed that the Superintendant was not there. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, wrote immediately to Mr. Stuart, giving him Notice of their Arrival; but the Governour's Letter, being ſent by a Gentleman who had ſome buſi-to tranſact at Beaufort, did not reach Mr. Stuart's hands till April 15th, ſix Days after its Date. The Superintendant immedaitely diſpatched an Expreſs to Georgia, ſet out himſelf on the 17th, and arrived at Savannah on the 19th, before which, Sir James Wright had finiſhed his Conferences with the Indians, who were impatient to return home, in order to prevent any evil conſequences that might haſaproly ariſe from the Murder of their countryman, named the Mad Turkey, by Thomas Fee at Auguſta and which they had not heard of till their coming to Savannah; they determined, nevertheleſs, to wait for the Superintendant, who met them at Sir James Wright's Houſe on wedneſday, April 20th, when he confirmed [illegible] Governour's Talks to them in every Reſpect; having full [illegible] with them reſpecting the late Murders, and Meſſag[illegible] Cherokee Indians, diſmiſſed them, after th[illegible] nt three hours, in all Appearance v[illegible] Deputies ſet out on thei[illegible] Occechie by a det[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molaſſes and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

I INTEND leaving this COLONY ſoon.

THOMAS HUDSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

GENUINE MADEIRA Wine,

Six Years Old.

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimenta, Indigo, Geneva, in Caſes and Caſks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Alſo Flour, and Sl[illegible]p Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE SLOOP GRACE and SALLY, CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Maſter: Will carry about Six Thouſand Buſhels of Grain, in her Lower HOLD, and 300 or 350 Barrels between Decks.———For Terms, Apply to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. She has, two Decks laid Fore and Aft.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the beſt Encouragement,

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,

The BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Veſſel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th Inſtant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings; Alſo, Salt Butter in Firkins; Hog Lard in ſmall Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

NORFOLK, June[illegible]d. 1774.

AS the SUBSCRIBER intends leaving the COLONY ſoon, thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to give in their Claims, that they [illegible]

[illegible]EN